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## THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

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NOW READY FOR SALE.

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In addition to the usual and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE

SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

THE

ISLAND OF FORMOSA,

AND OF

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

BIRTH.

At daybreak on the 6th August, 1875, the Wife of F. S. HUTTFORD, Esq., West Terrace, of a daughter.

[1215]

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Senator left Singapore, on Thursday, for the port.

The Police Glop, which has been so long under repair at Kowloon, has at length returned to the old moorings.

The agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company informed us that the S. S. Makson left Saigon, yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, for Hongkong.

HONGKONG, August 7th, 1875.

EVERY mail from Japan brings further confirmation of the hostile attitude that country is taking up towards Corea. The native press speaks openly of its probability, and the Hoche Shidzu has gone so far as to recommend the appointment of a Cabinet Minister to the post of "director of Corean affairs with supreme power." It even suggests that SAIGO TAKAMERI, a shizoku of Kagoshima, a former Cabinet Minister, would be the man for the post. This is counting one's chickens before they are hatched with a vengeance. But Corea is not yet annexed, we would remind our hopeful and sanguine friend, it must first be conquered. And that may not prove such child's play as some of the Japanese fondly imagine. We trust that this was cloud will blow over. For their own sakes, as well as for the national welfare, the Government of the Mikado will act wisely in avoiding this conflict. The Japanese claim payment of tribute by the King of Corea, but China has also long claimed him as a vassal. He cannot serve two masters, and is justified in ceasing to acknowledge both. But China will, if the Japanese invade Corea, be morally bound to give her feudatory succour, in the shape of arms and men. This will widen the quarrel, and will necessarily involve China in the war. The Japanese are hurrying along impulsively and unreflectively, it is to be feared, to take a leap in the dark, which may land them in the mire. When they invaded Formosa they had a good pretext for their act, but what is at present known of their quarrel, their case is this time not so good. It is true the Coreans have not been as conciliatory as they might, and have foolishly declined to enter into a commercial treaty with Japan; but it would be more politic, for the present at all events, to pocket the rebuff than to urge the question at the point of the sword. But the real truth is, we suspect, that the Japanese are only too eager to appeal to that sanguinary arbitrator, confidently believing that the issue of a struggle would be in their favour. They somewhat overrate their strength, it is probable, and have not fully recognized the difficulties which the interference of the Government of Peking would create. They surely cannot imagine that even that torpid Government would witness with equanimity the establishment of Japanese sovereignty anywhere on the Continent, and especially in a country which they have long regarded as a peaceful tributary.

The China Mail, in its edition of Thursday, indulged in a grumble at the state of the roads and the dust in this colony. "Things as they are," it remarks, "and things as they should be, should agree; and the roads of Hongkong furnish a very apt illustration of the trite saying: 'Things as they are, may be described as a continuation of a very dry atmosphere, a very hot temperature, very dusty roads and signs of considerable breaking up in those necessary arteries of communication.' Things as they should be, may be equally described as—the roads merely scattered morning and evening and the dust, thereby laid; cleanliness promoted; the surfaces of

the streets bound together by thoroughly good metalling, thus saving labour and expense; and the air, cooled by the copious watering lessening insect and other semi-tropical discomforts." We confess we cannot quite grasp the peculiar application to the subject touched upon of the "trite saying" referred to. If the Mail means to imply that things as they are seldom what they should be, the remark becomes intelligible, but our contemporary's rendering it stands is, to say the least of it, somewhat ambiguous. Passing, however, to the complaints made, we do not know what particular part of the Colony is referred to, where the signs of considerable breaking up in the roads are to be seen. The Mail admits that great improvements have been made on the roads since they were placed under Mr. Price's supervision, and goes on to say that they "cannot be removed in a day, and it is not to be wondered at that some still remain open to more than criticism." If this is so, what is the use of grumbling? If up to the present all has been done that can be done, why complain? The roads in Hongkong, as everybody knows, are model roads, and are, we think, a branch of the public works here which is kept in almost faultless order. The Surveyor-General in his endeavours to keep them in repair, has heavy odds to contend against. Considering the steep inclines up which our highways climb, and the tremendous torrents of rain which periodically wash them, the wonder is that they are so substantial, and present such a good appearance as they do. It is not surprising if, after the recent heavy rains, some portions of them require attention; but we have no doubt they will receive that attention on the earliest possible occasion. As we have already said, our roads are models in their way, and in few places could they be equalled. Respecting our contemporary's observations about the dust and the need for water carts, we think it is again a little wide of the mark. That the roads generally are "very dusty" we deny. A few water carts would no doubt be a boon, and help to cool the air, but the dust is not troublesome as the Mail would have us believe. Compared with most towns both in the East and at home, Hongkong has the advantage in this respect, watercarts notwithstanding. In the Queen's Road and the Praya the roads doubtless suffer somewhat from it, but at no period of the year, elsewhere, have we found "the dust most irritating." If there was nothing worse to grumble at than the state of the roads—and the dust, the inhabitants of Hongkong would be indeed a most enviable community. Still it is evident that there are some people in the Colony who have only found the dust a "nuisance," since our contemporary says, "complaints have reached us until our waste paper basket has overflowed!" Is it because the Mail's correspondents have been very severely afflicted with the *cocochito scribendi*, or is the aforesaid basket exceedingly shallow?

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as it through a fall on the stones. He was of opinion that the prisoner was the man who fell. The prisoner has been identified as having been a Chinaman, and was only discharged in May last. Officer Constable No. 467, who had arrested the prisoner, is a wet, and he said he was a boatman; and his boat had been attacked, and to escape he had jumped overboard. He let him pass, but followed to watch his actions when the prisoner suddenly turned round and said his previous tale was not true, and he had robbed of \$3 and he was looking for the thief.

Inspector Halloran, in charge of East Point, after describing the attack, and he had had one man caught on the Wanqui hill side, and charged on suspicion with being concerned in the crime.

The case was then remanded until Tuesday for enquiry to be made by the Magistrate.

The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence of the parties, remanded the prisoner to the police station.

The prisoner was tried on the 1st instant,

and was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Layton Lynton's new novel, "The Attorney of Lean Dundas," is to appear in the *Cornhill*.

The Baptists in Wales propose building at Cardiff a training college for ministers, at a cost of £12,000.

Colonel Vilette, the accomplice in the escape of the ex-Marshals Bazaine, has been allowed to retire on a pension.

The art before the horse is a rarity, but it is a common one in residence, and to see the effects of the former is to wonder.

A Rector's telegram from Paris announces the sudden death of Prince Charles d'Orléans, youngest son of the Comte de Paris.

It is reported that the German nuns who will leave their convents in consequence of the new Prussian law will proceed to England.

A site has been purchased in a conspicuous part of London, to be used in honour of General Deafne, author of "Robinson Crusoe."

A number of Canadian Roman Catholics have resolved to make a pilgrimage through Ireland, visiting every famous holy place in the island.

Galganus states that M. Thiers is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, which he caught at the funeral of his friend the Comte de Roquessac.

Professor von Sybel has accepted the post of Minister of the Interior at Berlin. It is believed that he will also lecture at the Berlin University.

"The Alpinist" Zeitung states that the chair of Chemistry at the University of Munich, vacant since the death of Liebig, has been accepted by Professor Baeyer, of Strasburg.

According to the Press, the Town Council of Vienna will shortly decide about the application of the loan of £87,700,000 made for public works.

A Universal Chapel-and-schools have been opened at Glasgow, the whole cost of the buildings having been defrayed by Mr. E. Parker (late M.P. for Carlisle).

The workmen's societies of Paris have opened a national subscription to defray the expenses of a delegation of working men to visit the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876.

An Industrial Committee has been formed in Edinburgh with a view to the foundation of a society to preserve and extend the beauties of the city and its neighbourhood.

The gardener who hung an old coat out to frighten birds away and who found a swan's nest under it, was asked to remove it to us and to let us know the reason.

Mr. S. H. Gladstone, younger son of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, has obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree at Cambridge, with first-class honours in political economy.

Sir Bernard Burke is engaged at present on a new edition of the "General Armory," and is desirous of receiving communications respecting encyclopedias and additions, addressed to the publishers, Messrs. Harrington, 59, Pall-mall.

Intelligence has reached us from an authentic source that Germany has lodged claims against Great Britain for damage sustained by a German subject at Fiji some seven years since, when her Majesty's ship "Challenger" bombarded a native village—Globo.

A bad little boy, who had promised five guineas to his master if he would take a dose of castor-oil, obtained the money and then told his parents that she might castor oil in the street. He will make a humorous newspaper paragraphist of these days.

A Sicilian school teacher having been presented with the usual decoration after fifty years' school service, has modestly declined the distinction. He vented to reward the Emperor for his "degree of oiliness" was a trifling show of the character.—"School Board Chron." 2<sup>o</sup>

The Pope has sent to the Shah as a mark of respect some presents, which are to be delivered by the Archbishop of Heraclia. The Archbishop arrived lately in Teheran. The presents consist of a Florentine mosaic table, and a bronze model of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus.

It is stated in a Berlin telegram to the Morning Post that the Spanish Government has not yet paid the full amount due to Germany as compensation for the Cuban affair. The German Government has now reminded the Government of Madrid of its debt and requested early settlement.

The Colgate Gazette says, with regard to the state of public opinion in the Scandinavian countries, that Count Motte has said the non-execution of Article V. of the Treaty of Prague would, in case of a war, cost Germany two army corps (or guard), of course, the present German-Danish frontier.

A telegram from Vienna, published in the Daily News says: "Advice from Teheran announces that the Persian ruler, who has been the cause of the recent fall of the Regent, has collapsed owing to his inability to form a company within four months. The Russian Government refused a guarantee."

Dr. Oswald Home Bell, Professor of Medicine in St. Andrew's University, died on the 25th June, after a severe and lingering illness. Professor Bell had been in practice in St. Andrews for nearly twenty years, and was held in universal respect. He was appointed to the chair in 1852. His patronage rests with the University Court.

A piece of French wit: "The will of a lawyer: 'I give all my goods,' said he, 'to the idiots, the lunatics, and the fools of my native town.' 'Why do you act thus?' asked one of the testamentary witnesses. 'It is from them that I have gained my fortune,' replied he, 'and it is only to them that I leave my estate. That much I have not given myself.'"

Owing, we believe, to some question of right of intercession, it has been decided that her Majesty's ships engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa are not in future to overhaul any slavers in the Gulf of Aden; the slavers had been downing Babel-Mundu and Cape Guardafui, within which British orders will now have no authority to make.

An international exhibition will be held next year in Brussels, under the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians. The exhibition will include all matters relating to the saving of life and the lessening of suffering under every circumstance, whether arising from war, fire, shipwreck, accidents by machinery, railway locomotion, &c., or in mining operations.

The Eastern Budget says:—We learn from Constantiople that Ami Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, who is now Governor of Aia, has forbidden Protestant books in the Turkish language to be introduced into the provinces under his administration. Such books have been circulated for some time by English and American Societies, and the present attitude of the Government is that they are to be prohibited.

The writer of "Cigarettes" in *Vanity Fair*, who evidently has some correspondent in India that delights in playing upon his crudity, relates the following absurd anecdote in illustration of the vanity of a certain well-known official. "Some months ago," says he, "and his shadow staff had to cross a river in a ferry boat, whereupon the other officers, who were very much afraid of getting wet, had the till tied to the great shadow of Napoleon, his horror-struck, exclaimed to his staff, 'Good God, gentlemen! can that animal know what I am?'

Some of our young men, says the San Francisco Sentinel, are disgusted with sermons. The other night, about midnight, three or four hundred seen healthily mounting a fence in front of the residence of one of our clergymen. Presently a discordant wail startled the still air, and kept on startling it for about an hour. But no response from the house appeared, one of the party volunteered to reconnoitre, and commenced to pry around in the back-yard; he knocked a while, and found out that nobody was at home, and that the fence was a mere有名无实的影子 (empty shadow). In one corner of the yard, with a smile of appreciation on his shadowy face, "The party adjourned sine die."

A new brew, known in the Pyrenees, has lately been introduced into Paris, and a contributor to one of the papers invites his readers (at their own expense, of course) to taste it. According to this gentleman, "it is impossible to find anything more delicious than the tea, and the taste is both highly fragrant and more nourishing"; while it has the additional advantage of being thirty centimes (threepence) a "book" instead of fifty centimes, which is erroneously stated to be the ordinary price. "Many amateurs," says the journaliste, "drink tea glasses of this book one evening, and then follows the address where the tea is to be bought, and the tea is very good." The tea is Kwoing-shing, a tea-trader, who is very much obliged, but his journaliste is careful to assure that tea is not the case. "It is very difficult," he says, "that this is a recluse (puff). But it is the recluse of a knowing and grateful stomach, and not of a purchased pen. It is like the advice of a friend given to me by ordinary readers." And a very pretty and creditable specimen of a puff it is—Pyreneo.

## THE COMING CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The *Morning Post* says that the coming crisis in French affairs is maturing, not slowly and imperceptibly, but with rapid and evident strides. The best hope of avoiding a crisis may lie in the fact that the country would likely, and perhaps resent, the bringing about of a political coalition, which would consist of the various parties who have been arrayed against the Government. This should be the risk of deranging the political position, they might find their course declining in favor. The knowledge of this, possibly, may have a beneficial and soothing effect upon the action of the Republican party. Indeed, already it is stated that efforts have been made to bring about the proposed coalition.

If this should prove successful, it will be the greatest disservice. If this should

be the case, and if the feeling should grow, then the views of MM. Buffet and Dufau might prevail against those of the Republican party in regard to the question of the Electoral Law.

As the threatened crisis is to be shrewd off.

However, at present the Constitutional Committee and the Government appear to be in agreement, and it is to be hoped that if this side be tenacious a coalition may happen.

The solution of the other great question—namely, that of the dissolution, will depend very much on that of the Electoral Law.

If there is a political crisis, nothing apparently can prevent the early dissolution of the Assembly; but if the complication be avoided, then it is probable that work will be found out of the session and to put off the elections until next year.

THE REMAINS OF THE EXECUTIONER OF CHARLES I.

It seems probable that the remains of Brudenell, alleged to have been the executioner of Charles I., were recently removed by the local authorities of Whitechapel, who have lately removed the bodies interred in the church of St. James, Whitechapel, in the vaults of the church.

The coffin—in which burial record of that church is the following entry:—"June 1st, 1649.—Richard Brudenell, a man out of Rosemary-lane, supposed to have cut off the head of Charles I." In "Dialogue between the Hangman and Death," published shortly after the execution of the King, Brudenell touchingly alluded to the prospect of a quiet grave, and said to fear that he should be buried in the ground of a dredging-death, he says:

"When you, but God, could be found to do it, when the high cause thousand hearts to eche."

Now, more than half a century later, a dredger has found a skeleton, which he says:

"To satisfy thy content least."

Sir Bernard Burke is engaged at present on a new edition of the "General Armory," and is desirous of receiving communications respecting encyclopedias and additions, addressed to the publishers, Messrs. Harrington, 59, Pall-mall.

The Tailoring Department being under the Supervision of TWO EXPERIENCED CUTTERS, SAYLE & CO. are prepared to make up the above in the Latest Styles and at most Reasonable Rates, a perfect fit being always guaranteed.

DRAB SHELL and PARIS SILK HATS;

CHRISTY'S PULLOVER HATS, the Latest Novelty

BLACK, BROWN, and DRAB FELT HATS, in all the NEWEST SHAPES

Also,

A Large and Handsome Fresh Lot of FANCY WINDSOR, SAILOR KNOT, NEAPOLITAN, and other SCARVES.

The "BRIGHTON" and "CONNAUGHT" COLLARS, quite new.

OXFORD TWILL and REGATTA SHIRTS, Quiet Patterns, with COLLARS attached.

WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS in different qualities.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

MACINTOSH OVERCOATS.

BOOTS and SHOES,

&c., &c.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

HONGKONG, AND STANLEY STREET,

AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

FLOWER and SONS Bottled ALE and STOUT.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

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FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

For YOKOHAMA, CHINA, JAPAN, and other parts of the world.

Established 1812.

For YOKOHAMA and HIGUCHI.

116 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY.

PUNTI and MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ARABO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service in the world, the Chinese have of late years compiled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in extenso. Each and every word is fully defined and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Chinese and English pronunciations are given, and the Chinese characters are also given in a simple and accurate manner.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:

1. C. LAZARUS & CO.'s Billiard Tables are the only ones ever made in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & CO. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of Asia, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Madras, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and also to the great popularity of their game among the nobility and gentry.

2. C. LAZARUS & CO.'s Establishment guarantees Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & CO. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions of their popular principle, and which will be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

3. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. L. & CO. has Establishment, guaranteed Solid and Seasoned Wood.

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